922-24-26-28 7th St. and 706 K St.

Continuing Our Great May Sale of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.



R Great Annual Sale of Muslin Undergarments began this morning and will continue all week. The values offered are simply wonderful and the response proves that women are quick to recognize real bargains.

Never before in the history of our Muslin Underwear selling have we offered such beautiful, well-made garments for so little money.

Corset Covers.

Cambrie Corset Covers, in to styles; sleeve and square neck, trimmed with Val. and torthon laces; four rows of inserting 20C. sale price, each. Cambrie and Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery and Maltese patterns of torshon lace; short French style; 4 rows of inserting down the front; all sizes. Sale 39C.

rows of inserting down and across the front. They come in all sizes. 49C. Other Corset Covers, in great variety to suit the most \$2.98 fastidione. Up to

Gowns.

Women's Gowns of good quality muslin; high or V neck, yoke of 14 tucks, cambric ruftle around the neck and sleeves; good lengths and widths; all 20c. Two only to each customer,

Women's Gowns of Muslin. In this lot you will find 15 styles to choose from in V neck, Empire, square and high neck; some are trimmed with revers of embroidery and inserting; others have four rows of Hamburg inserting; sleeves and neck are trimmed with embroidery. Some laste vake of hemstitched tucks. All are made in the best manner. For this sale... Women's Gowns in Nainsook and Cambric Muslin: 26 styles to choose from Bishop, square, V nesk, Empire and high neck, trim-med with the best of laces and wash ribbon finish. 98C.

Chemises.

Skirts made with umbrella ruffles, trimmed on the bottom with 4-inch embroidery and lace ruffles; extra 49C.

Women's Drawers of Fruit of the Loom muslin, in four styles; extra wide ruffles, with Torchon lace on the bottom and inserting between; others with deep hem, tucks and hemstitching; all have yoke hands; in this sale at, per pair.

Women's Drawers of muslin and cambric; large ruffles, trimmed with deep lace; three rows of inserting; also deep embroidery ruffles and tucks. Absolutely the best garments in the city for the 40c.

This Season's White Goods.

20 pleces of DOTTED SWISS, small and large dots. Value 18c. a yard, 121/2c. MERCERIZED FIGURED PIQUE - dotted and neat figures - fine finish - a 121/2c.

25 pieces of DIMITIES, in stripes and checks; fine and elegant quality. 121/2c. 15 Values up to 19e, a yard, for ... 121/2c. 15 32-inch PERSIAN LAWNS; sheer quality; silk finished. Special, a 121/2c. 15 yard.

30 pieces of PLAIN PIQUE, narrow and medium cord. Value, 18c. to 25c. 121/2c. 15 in plain black and plain white. 371/2c. 16 in plain black and plain white. 371/2c. 16 HEMSTITCHED INDIA LINEN-50 pieces. In five different widths of stripe; very sheer and fine. A specially good value 121/2c. 16

Reductions in Summer Silks. 45c. Figured Foulard Silks,

vard-for 29c.

24 INCH BLACK JAPANESE SILK, VERY STRONG; RICH LUSTER; HEAVY 39c.

Three Great Lace Offerings.

beautiful and effective pat-.8c. Torchon and Point de
Paris Laces, Insertings to
match, up to 4 inches wide
—can hardly be distinguished
from hand made goods;
value up to 10c., 378c.

nes Laces in a nice assortment of patterns, for trim ming organdles, etc., in pieces of 12 yards; usually 19c. a piece; extra 10c.



Beware of the dealer who tries to sell



SAW THE SUYS ECLIPSE. Astronomers, in Spite of Clouds, Got

showed a clear eclipse.

was invisible here. The darkness was less than had been anticipated. The duration of the total eclipse fell short of the time

veloped, but show no coronal effect. DAVID P. TODD,

eclipse of the sun at Karangsago, Samatra,

obscured by clouds. Successful photographs were taken of the corona with different refractors and of the spectra of the corona and chromosphere with two spectrographs. On the other hand, the photographs with the prismatic camera and measurements for the polarization of light and heat radiation of the corona have not succeeded."

At Port Louis, Mauritius, the total eclipse of the sun was well observed at the Royal Alfred Observatory there.

A dispatch says: The partial eclipse was partly lost through a cloud and the first contact was entirely lost. The last three

contacts were well observed. The party included twenty-two observers. Fifty-two photographs of the corona were obtained with the photo-hellograph of the Mauritius Observatory, the Greenwich coronagraph, the new Begin telescope and other smaller cameras. Forty-one photographs were taken of the partial phase and eighteen photographs of the spectrum.

The corona was of the expected mini-mum type, but seemed fainter, yellower, more diffuse and less definite than in the eclipse of last May.

Japan Leases Land in Corea. A dispatch from Yekohama says: According to advices from Seoul, the Corean government has leased to Japan 450 acres of land to form a settlement at Ma-San-Pho. The land in question was formerly anxiously sought by Russia.

Underskirts.

Skirts of the best muslin, trimmed with three rows of lace inserting and deep lace on the bottom; also deep embroidery ruffles, extra dust 69c.

Drawers.

Women's Drawers of muslin, cambric and nainsook, umbrelia styles; Pt. de Paris, Torchon, Plat Val. and embroidery trimmed.

We have a complete assortment of better quality garments, including extra sizes for stout women.

These small items tell of big values and you can't possibly comprehend what such values mean until you see our India Linens, Dimities, Organdies, Piques and other very desirable and summery fabrics and note the prices attached. The following are specially low-priced for tomorrow's selling.

40-inch PLAIN COLORED LAWN, in all the most desirable shades. A spe- 121/2c.

Tomorrow we will offer 21-inch Figured Foulard Silks, extra heavy twilled cloth, with a satin luster, strictly all pure silk, in medium and small designs, latest patterns, and actually worth 45c. a

GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETA SILK, ("WEAR GUARANTEED" WOVEN in the selvage of every yard); extra heavy and rustling; worth 85c. a yard. Tomor-

22-INCH BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE, ONE OF THE LATEST SILKS FOR A HANDSOME wn for this season; soft, mellow fluish; good wearing quality; \$1.25 value. Our 95c.

YD. UP.

the regulations. The palace is open only on

Thursdays and Sundays from 11 to 4

o'clock. Persons visiting the palace are

obliged to have a pass signed by either one

of the commanders of the troops or by one of the ministers. The commanders and the ministers are allowed to visit the palace at

any time. Visitors are strictly forbidden to

damage anything, or to carry away articles

from the palace; neither are they allowed to smoke inside the building. A pagoda was

recently destroyed by fire on account of the

Suspected Robbers Caught.

in jail at Shreveport, La., charged with the

robbery of the post office at Lawhorn, La.

Last Monday night the safe in the Law-

horn office was blown open and several

hundred dollars in currency and stamps

secured. The trail of the suspected thieves

was taken by a sheriff's posse and the hunt

was participated in by Post Office Inspec-

tor Jones and other inspectors connected

with the New Orleans division. Chief In-

spector Cochran received a dispatch Satur-

day from Inspector Johnston, in charge of

the New Orleans division, that Oscar Rob-

erts had been captured near Ringold, La.,

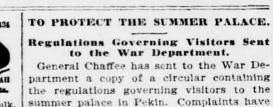
after a fight, and that a confederate of the prisoner had been surrounded in a swamp

and would certainly be taken. Yesterday

erate, Robert Shrader, had been captured after being wounded. The prisoners were taken to Shreveport and lodged in jail.

Marine Corps Orders.

Oscar Roberts and Robert Shrader are



been made that the buildings in the summer palace have been plundered and desomething "just as good." molished, and the commanders of the English and Italian contingents agreed upon

Important Results: A dispatch to the New York Herald from Sumatra, dated May 18, via Paris, May 19, says: The weather was splendid part of this morning, but the sky was cloudy during the whole duration of the total solar

No instruments could be operated except the polariscope and X-ray apparatus. Of six auxiliary stations established on adjacent islands within thirty miles, three

The X-ray plates have already been de-

Professor of Astronomy at Amherst College. The Dutch expedition observing the total

Col. P. C. Pope has been ordered to this telegraphs to Amsterdam:
"During the eclipse the sun was partially city to confer with the authorities in regard to the enlargement of the Boston naval prison. Lieut. R. C. Dewey at the marine barracks, Washington, has been ordered to temporary duty at Newport.

Capt. Dion Williams' orders to Newport, evoked. Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh at the marine barracks, Boston, ordered to take charge of the recruiting office in that city, relieving Capt. C. G. Long, ordered to duty with the marine class at Newport. Lieut, H. Colvocoresses, to duty with the marine class at Newport.

Capt. C. S. Radford, acting quartermas-ter, ordered to Buffalo for the purpose of establishing a summer camp for a company of marines to be sent there. Lieut. R. P. Williams, from the marine barracks, League Island, to the marine barracks, Washington. Lieut. T. F. Lyons, granted leave for fifty days, and Lieut. E. E. West for one

Concord Going to Alaskan Waters. The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Concord, now on the Asiatic station, to proceed to this country for duty forcement of the liquor laws in the gold country, and also will extend all proper aid to the numerous geological surveying parties in that territory. parties in that territory,

FINEST IN THE WORLD ALLIES SURPRISED

Contemplated Improvement Will Put | Couldn't Touch Americans in Matter Washington Navy Yard Ahead,

EXPENSE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS ASTONISHED AT SIZE OF WAGONS

Four Hundred Mechanics Engaged | Wondered at the Control of the

THE ANNUAL PAY ROLL AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM

Perhaps from the fact that the government does not advertise the increase in its gunshops, or perhaps because the exterior appearance of the Washington navy yard Franklin says in a report to the adjutant has not changed in years, and is still marked by the same old cream brick structure with its arched and sentineled gateway, the average citizen of the District of Columbia is totally unaware of the great changes that have taken place and that are being made at the present time at this

in Erecting Buildings.

the greatest gunshop in the world. The Washington navy yard was never more busy than at the present time, not excepting the period of the Spanish-American war. At that time there were 1,700 mechanics employed; now there are over 2,000, and the annual pay roll has reached in round numbers \$2,000,000. Besides this there are over 400 mechanics now employed at the yard in the construction of new buildings which will aggregate in expendi-

ture another million dollars.

The lessons learned during the recent conflict, both by the Navy Department and by Congress, regarding the construction of ordnance is perhaps the greatest cause of this activity and increase of permanent capacity for autum. pacity for output. Ordnance experts say it was demonstrated during the Spanish war that the guns constructed by the gov-ernment were not only the cheapest, but the best. They cost less in the first place and needed less repairing.

Overhauling Ordnancfie.

Since the recent war also the government has been actively engaged in refitting and overhauling the ordnance of every naval craft as well as making the guns for the new battle ships, cruisers and minor fighting craft that have been turned out and are now in course of construction in many of the great shipyards of the country. From this it is pointed out that the present activity is not temporary, but rather that it will continue to increase in the future. The greater the number of ships the greater will be the ordnance work, and the bulk of this work will be done at the Washington navy yard.

The improvements being made in the yard are all in accordance with one comprehensive plan, and when completed the plant will be not only the largest but in every way the finest and most modern in the world. Some of the new buildings now under construction include a miscellaneous shop for ordnance, to cost \$85,000; a seaman support, shop \$10,000; alternations and man gunners' shop, \$40,000; alterations and enlarging the ordnance boiler house, \$42,-600; a fireproof storage warehouse, \$75,000; a new pattern shop and a new forge shop.

A small but model dispensary is to be built, where accident cases can receive immediate attention. The quarters of the seamen gunners are being enlarged by an additional building, the chemical and metal testing laboratories are to be combined in one specially arranged building, and the navy yard museum is being com-pletely remodeled and redecorated. A new sea wali has just been completed, two feet higher than the old, and the grade of the lower end of the yard is being raised four feet. There is about seven miles of rail-road track in the yard, and more contem-plated, while two locomotives and two wrecking engines are constantly employed in doing the work which not very long ago was done by several ox teams.

The improvements which have just been completed are even more extensive than those under way. The size of the main gun shop has been increased by an addition of 200 feet to its south end and sixty feet on the north end. A new tool shop of enormous size is just being moved into, while a new store house for completed gun carriages stretches for more than 500 feet along the western side of the yard. A gas plant has just been put into operation, where gas is made from oil, and conveyed in pipes to all of the forges, to be used instead of coal. A torpedo-testing tank is in place in a new building. The model basin, which is considered one of the new fea-tures of the yard is also handsomely housed in an immense long building on the east. Perhaps the most interesting recent addition to the navy yard plant is the new cartridge shell factory, which has been established in the old copper rolling mill. Here brass shells are made for one-

pounders and up. All of the many long shop buildings are equipped with new electric cranes, which slide noiselessly along an immense track over the heads of the workmen, available for lifting the heaviest gun from any part of the floor space. An extensive electric conduit system is being laid in the yard, after which the driveways are to be repaved with vitrified brick. These improve-ments will be finished at the end of the year, when the condition of the Washington navy yard will be perfect in equipment and sufficient in size to maintain the ordnance of the greatest navy in the world.

DYNAMITE UNDER THEATER.

tended to Have Visited Performance. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press from San Franscisco says: Inspectors of the state board of health found a box of dynamite concealed beneath a pile of rubbish in the cellar of the Chinese theater last Thursday afternoon. The presidential party had intended to visit that theater some time during the week. Twelve sticks of dynamite, weighing ten pounds, were found in a box, together with colls of wire and electrical apparatus. An ax was used to open the box containing the explosive, which was encased in an inner box. No caps were found, but one stick was broken in the manner customary for the inserting of a cap. All the sticks were wrapped in paraffine office paper. Inspector Matthews carried the box to the tempo rary quarters of the health board. He said:
"I do not know why the dynamite was under the theater where the presidential party was expected. I found it and carried it to my superior officer, who ordered the whole thing cast into the bay, which was done. I have been ordered-in fact, all the inspectors have-to keep the matter secret, but it has leaked out in some way. The health officer, Dr. Lawlor, sald: don't know what was meant, but I am thankful that the presidential party did not visit the theater while the explosive was concealed in the basement."

DRIVING OUT MONKS AND NUNS.

Carmelite Convent in City of Mexico Broken Up. A dispatch from Mexico City yesterday says: The breaking up of the convent of

the Carmelite nuns in this city is believed to be the beginning of a movement all over the country to drive out monks and nuns living in communities in disobedience to the reform laws. There is much agitation of the matter in religious circles, but the liberal party newspapers commend the firm Efforts are making to get the dispersed

Carmelite nuns to return to their homes in various states, but they, evidently believing they can remain here and reunite, refuse all offers to be sent home free of cost. The government has apparently taken this action to show that it will not tolerate any violation of the reform laws enacted during the anti-clerical regime of President Juarez.

Leaped Into Ningara. A dispatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., last night says: This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock an old man, who appears to have been William Gardhouse of Brampton, On-

of Transportation.

Pack Trains.

In discussing the methods of transportation used by the forces of the allies in the China relief expedition Captain Thomas

"In transportation none of the allies could touch the Americans. Our amount was limited at first, but this was soon supplied. Although we had only escort wagons, their size and the amount they hauled surprised the foreigners, and when we told them that these were our light wagons. sent because of the anticipated difficulty of Chinese roads, and that at home we habitually used a much larger, stronger wagon, hauled by six mules, and driven by one man with a single line, they listened politely, but didn't believe it. Our wagons were habitually loaded with from 3,500 to 4,000 pounds, according to the condition of the road. But even on the days when the other nations stopped their trains because of the mud, ours went through on schedule time. With our system one man cared for four mules, and each mule hauled from 700 to 1,000 pounds of stores. With the cart systems of the others this never exceeded 500 pounds per animal, and each animal required one man to care for him. Our pack trains also surprised them a great deal. The system of putting the loads on so that they stayed there until unlashed was something new, the 'diamond hitch' being indeed a mystery to them. Then, too, the speed at which they traveled and the small number of men required to pack and the train was something to the train was something the something the train was something the something and drive the train was equally surprising. But the one thing that excited the most comment was the manner in which the mules followed the bell-mare. How fifty mules could be turned loose and kept controlled, especially on herd, by a couple of men, was remarkable, but when it came to driving them along a crowded road and through the labyrinthine streets of Chinese cities, without decreasing the speed, losing

a mule, or stopping to adjust loads, they simply marveled. "The Japs had a number of pack-horses with panniers, fierce little Japanese stallions with shaggy manes and bulging eyes, each one led by a little soldier, and horse and man were generally executing a sort of waltz in the dust. They were not much good. Their principal dependence were little one-horse carts, conpendence were little one-horse carts, consisting of a light platform and shafts mounted on two small wheels. They had neither sides nor ends, and, though of light construction, were strong. They carried about 500 pounds, maximum load. Each horse was led by a soldier, and they were well handled and very efficient, but not near as good as a four-wheel vehicle like ours. However, they had platted like ours. However, they had plenty of them and kept themselves well supplied by their means, and that is the main thing.

"The Russians used a two-wheel cart, considerably larger than those of the Japs, with flaring sides and ends; it was very roomy and commodious and strong. They were drawn by shaggy, Manchurian ponies of great strength and stamina. They moved much faster than the Jap carts, which were always led. They carried as much as 600 pounds over good roads, and for short hauls, but 500 was the average. This cart seemed to me to be extremely serviceable, strong, handy and fairly light and well constructed.

The British System.

"The British had an immense number of pack mules, small, active, vicious little beasts. They were led tandem, three in one bunch, the halter chains of the two rear ones running to a ring in the saddle of the one preceding. The coolie in charge of the three led the lead mule. He took care of all three. The pack saddles were of iron, or steel, very strong, light and neat, with breast and breech straps. They which the load was hung. The parcels to be carried were lashed around with a close twisted rope which was provided with small chafing. To load the mule, the cargo was simultaneously lifted to each side, and the loops hung over the hooks. This was quick, but the load did not stay on if the mules trotted or acted foolish, which they often did. In other words, they lashed th load to the saddle while we lash it to the mule. As they normally move at the gait of the coolie walking, the system works all right. They also had a number of carts with wooden axies and solid wooden wheels which I noticed were abandoned all along the road with broken axles. As they were such a lumbering, self-evident failure, I will not dwell upon them. In September they got a large number of carts from India, all steel built, with lattice bottoms and sides, patent hubs, wood felloes and spokes. They had a pole and were drawn by two pack mules, the pole being fitted with a swiveled cross-piece at its end. Each end of this cross-piece rested on the iron pack saddle, where it was engaged by a ring. The mule bridles were connected by a halter shank. These carts were exceedingly strong and well constructed, and larger than the Russian, but the method of attaching the draft animal did not permit of the full strength of the beast being utilized. There was also considerable play to the saddle which caused sore backs. But they loaded them very lightly. They took excellent care of their stock, every animal was thoroughly groomed daily and blanketed at night. They not only picketed with a heavy fron pin by the halter shank, but had a heel rope or chain attached by a leather ring or collar. So they were moored fore and aft like a ship in a stream. They said that it was impossible to picket them any other way, of their fighting propensities, but as they the same manner as our pack mules, and then admitted they had not attempted to do either one. I believe that their mules would stand to a picket line like ours if

Picked Up Their Transportation.

"The French, Italians and Austrians had no transport except what they picked up in the country. "The Germans were in much the same fix, but late in the season got in a large number of their military baggage wagons. These wagons were quite narrow at the bottom and flared out considerably at the sides. The axies were of steel of rectangu-lar section and had no sand bars, or false bolsters, the wheels were of wood, with patent hubs. The spokes spaced very far apart, making too weak a wheel for a rough road. The absence of sand bars, together with their very narrow bottoms, threw the load on the center of the axles too much, causing mapy to buckle, throwing wheels out of line and consequently increasing the draft on the team. The brake power was fransmitted by a crank and rod fitted with worm gear. The harness was of fair leather and breast straps were used instead of collars and hames. The man on the box drove the wheel team only; the lead team was controlled by a driver mounted on the near horse. This wagon does not compare with our escort wagons, was not as capacious, was badly shaped, nor was it as strong, and their system of driving required two teamsters instead of one. instead of one.

"All nations utilized the native carts for

transport purposes. These were of two kinds, the Pekin cart, used by the Chinese for passenger purposes, and the huge lumbering freight cart. The Pekin cart consisted of a heavy pair of shafts, mounted on an extremely heavy pair of wooden wheels with huge hubs and a strong hardwood axle. Between the shafts was a light wooden platform (in some cases it is of woven rattan). This was surmounted by a lattice-work canopy covered with cloth and with a sun shade, which extended over the cart mule. It was a heavy ungainly the cart mule. It was a heavy, ungainly vehicle and extremely top-heavy. The freight cart was of the same style, but heavier, and had a solid wood bottom and no top. In addition to the shaft animal were three and sometimes four ponies or mules harnessed abreast, and with very ment—that is, the weight was not great—and quick cure. 4 does, 10c.

A Palais Royal "Annual."

'Annual mid-season sale of Cotton, Cambric, Nainsook and Mercerized Underwear-not a sale of cheap garments made to sell cheap, but regular Palais Royal stock. "Broken lots"—but many small lots combined create great lots. Prices so greatly reduced that the best bargains result. Regular patrons know this-and wait for this annual sale. This 1901 distribution includes 50c to \$5 garments at 33c to \$2.50 for choice. See third floor tables.









Just four hints of the hosts of bargains awaiting you on this third floor. Note that the skirt marked 85c is mercerized silk and is a fac simile of the fashionable \$10 Black and White Stripe Silk Petticoats. Made identical—even to the ruche at top and bottom of flounce. Note, too, that some of the best bargains are among the more expensive lots of fine nainsook and cambric garments. Aristocratic bargains are the main feature of this sale.

Glove-Fitting Undergarments.

10c

(19c value.)

(25c value.)

25c (39c value.)

Summer weather is slow coming, and so we have hastening prices for Summer Undergarments: 10c for Lace and Ribbon Trimmed Vests, 13c for Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Ribbed 19c Vests, Pants and Drawers, 19c for 25c Vests and Pants and lace effect Lisle Vests, 25c for 39c Ribbed Union Suits, lace trimmed Lisle Vests, 39c for Imported Swiss Ribbed Vests and Union Suits.

Hose at 50c.

Ladies' Short Hose or Socks, the latest for summer wear, only 50c pair. Only 59c for Black Lisle Opera Length Hose im-

Hose at 37c. Ladies' and Men's All-over Lace Effect Hose, in black and the various new shades. The most popular of 50c Summer Lisle Hose at only 37c.

Ladies' Black Lace Effect Lisle Hose that are sometimes quoted at 25c as a great bar-gain. Some ask 35c for these stockings. Here at only 21c a pair.

Shirt Waist and Dress Patterns.

Wash Dress Goods and Summer Silks are being offered at nearly one-half actual values. Most desirable of bargains because all the best designs and colors of the season are here to choose from. Let us count the saving in cost of a waist or dress pattern.

Crepon Waists, 32c. These Silk-stripe Crepons are worth 25c per yard. A waist pattern of 2½ yards would ordinarily cost 63c. Here tomorrow at only 32c.

Gingham Waists, 38c. Choice is offered of Lace-stripe Scotch Ginghams worth 374c yard. A waist pattern of 24 yards is worth 94c. Here to-morrow at 38c.

Dress Patterns, \$6.60.

Nearly Half Price. Twelve-yard patterns of best \$1 quality Satin Foulards for only \$6.60. Nearly half price—the actual value being \$12. Choice of all the prettiest designs and scarce shades. Take elevator to second floor.

Silk Dresses, \$4.68. Choice of 50c quality Silk Mousselines, in plain and fancy effects. A twelve-yard dress pattern is worth \$6. Here tomorrow at \$4.68.

Batiste Dress, 90c. Best of 12½c quality Batiste. Sheer cloth, artistic designs, lovely shades. A dress of 12 yards is worth \$1.50. Here tomorrow at only 90c.

See the 8c Table of Laces.

That big table near 11th street entrance filled with rarely good bargains. Black Silk Chantilly Galloon Laces up to 5 inches wide are here. So are best of Point de Paris and other Wash Lace Edges and Insertings. Easy to find 25c values here. Choice for only 8c yard.

Laces at 50c.

Choice of Black Silk Galloon Laces, in wave

effects, 6 and 8 inches wide. None worth less than 75c. Choice for 50c yard.

In this lot are 18-inch-wide All-over Laces in many very effective styles. None worth less

Laces at 68c.

than \$1 yard. Choice for only 68c.

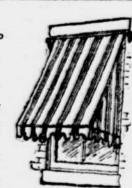
Bargains in New Notion Department. (First Floor, Room Adjoining Elevator.)

Long-handle Ironing Wax, each 1c
Best Mending Cotton, spool 1c
Mohair Shoe Laces, pair 1e
Gold-eye Needles, paper 1c
Sweet Toilet Soap, cake 1c
Black Mourning Plus, box 1c
Princess Hair Plus, baper 1c
Silk Trimming Braid, yard 1c
Best Sperm Machine Oil, bottle 2c
Linen Corset Laces, each 2c
Heavy Mohair Shoe Laces, pair 2c
Long-handle Stocking Darners, each 2c

King's Cotton Boyal Black Sewing Silk, 3 speeds. Fine Polished French Bone, dozen. Fine Jeweled Hat Pins, each. Stockinette Dress Shields, pair. All-silk Hose Supporters, pair Ladies' Sanitary Belts, each Hook-on Hose Supporters, each Jeweled Hair Barettes, each Fine Nickel-plated Scissors, pair Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, piece

To-Order Department.

The picture represents one of our expert workmen making and fitting slip covers-we charge as little as \$6.98 for covering a five-piece suite. Only \$2.48 for making and hanging window awnings. 75c for best shades to order. A telephone call or postal will bring you a man to furnish estimates, take measurements, etc.



Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

enormous loads and were a great assist-ance to those troops whose own transport was limited. "The province of Chi-Li was rich in ponies and mules, many of the latter being splendid animals, equal to our own, especially for packers, as they were short coupled with big barrels, in fact, ideal

Use of the Camel. "Near Pekin was obtained also a large

number of camels, of the two-humped or Bactrian breed. These ungainly brutes carried 500 pounds apiece and were the cheapest transport in China. They ate all kinds of refuse forage that a mule would not touch and thrived upon it. The saddle was simplicity itself, consisting of two narrow wooden bars, running at right angles to the ribs and connected by a few pieces of old rope thrown loosely across the animal's back; these equalized the pressure of the load on the ribs. The cargo was simply tied together and hung on each side. One man cared for six animals; he led the first by a long cord, passed through the gristle of the nose; the other five were tied to their leaders in the same manner, the cord being made fast to the saddle. The last camel carried a bell sus-pended from his neck and shaped like a section of stovepipe. As long as the bell sounded the camel driver knew his string was intact without looking around. We employed a number of these beasts to haul in coal from the mines to our camp at Pekin. They only made about two and one-half miles an hour, but as this pace, like that of the British pack train, was regulated by their coolle drivers, who walked, I don't know if it is natural or not, but think it is. They have nasty tempers and are prone to kick and bite, many being muzzled. Having tried them do not think much of them as a saddle animal, the motion being similar to that of one of the Philippine coasting steamers in a typhoon.

ice and held up well under heavy loads and over rough roads, we were at times embard by the fact that spare parts were not interchangeable on all the wagons. We had three different kinds of escort wagons, all differing slightly, and I think this is a mistake. These wagons should be built to standard specifications, no matter who is the maker, thus all parts would be inter-changeable, a prime necessity in a campaign. Dress Equipment.

"The Japs marched with but little equip-

but they seemed to have all they wanted. The British troops also were lightly loaded, but both of these nations had a cooling for every fighting man, or about that pro The Russians carried little-a rough blanket in a roll, the ends of which were tied together and stuck in their soup cans. A wooden water bottle and a can-vas haversack completed their outfits. The French and Italians had very heavy packs. The Germans were heavily loaded, seemed to have a belt and a pouch for everything only saw them marching on the roads, but feel certain that if they went into action they would either have to strip and run the risk of losing their packs or else de velop powers of endurance that men of no

other nation possess. "In the matter of dress our men are very sensibly clothed in comparison with the others, especially in the matter of foot and headgear. Our blue flannel shirts excited

"The Japs limped in heavy, stiff brogans, which they wore apparently for the same reason a plantation negro wears shoes on Sunday-for show-as they moved around parefoot or in straw sandals with ease and comfort. Their summer uniform was of coarse white drill, made very tight fitting. extremeny so; they seemed ready to burst at every seam. Their winter uniform was of coarse weelen cloth, varying in color and trimmings according to organization, and most spectacular in these combinations. Indeed, all the armies except the American reveled in color and gold lace on their winter uniforms, and although it is striking it's a nuisance and requires much labor and care to keep it presentable.

American Superiority. Altogether the American force was better fed, both in quantity and quality of the

ration, better clothed, and for the winter especially so, and had the best transportation, newspaper correspondents, to the contrary notwithstanding. Where the Americans fell down in the eyes of the foreigners was in military appearance. Our men were "Although our wagons did splendid servslouchy in dress and rambled about clothed or half clothed or dressed any old way that their fancy dictated; but this was true of our officers also, I am sorry to say. We seemed to lack a proper pride in our personal appearance. The foreigners thought this go-as-you-please manner was due to lax discipline, whereas it's a national characteristic, though a bad one and one easy of correction if the proper means be adopted. Let the officer appear neat and uni-formly clothed at all times, and the enlist "All the foreigners were very partial to ed man will quickly follow. This particular feature has been rampant in our army since '98, and does not seem to improve at all. fair leather equipments, and the British and Germans kept theirs in a beautiful

clean and in good order, and he can shoot and take care of himself better than his more neatly dressed brothers-in-arms, and he was animated by a spirit of humanity and regard for the rights of others that was in marked contrast to the actions of these same presumably disciplined troops. After all, these things are the true test of true discipline, and not perfect alignment and polished buttons. But both could go International Antipathies. "Regarding the feeling existing among

the fractions of this cosmopolitan force it

But the Americans' arms were always

was amusing and instructive to see the cordial dislikes and hatred of the different nations for each other. Of course, all official relations were nice and diplomatically cordial, but that sort of intercourse means -nothing. The true feeling came out in the intercourse, or, rather, lack of intercourse, of the different forces. The Jap was smiling and polite to all and in evidence in all the camps, especially the British and American. The Russian flocked by himself and did not even seem to care for his friend, the French. The British and American troops were always together and constantly in each other's camps. The German kept to himself, and the French also, except when he was in the Russian camps. None of them were visitors to any extent in the English-speaking camps (except the Japs), nor were they welcomed by the troops when they did come. The British were, in fact, the only real friends we had, and the only ones who were willing to help us if we needed it, and, of course, we returned with interest their courtesy and kindness. The Jap was pleasant and smiling, and that was all; he just simply smiles. He smiled on the Russian as he smiled on the American, and if he had any thoughts he kept them private somewhere in his little round head

Pretended Pension Examiners Caught. The officials of the pension bureau have een notified that Samuel North of Kansas City, Kan., who has been operating as a pretended special examiner of the pension bureau and representing to colored persons that he would cause their pension claims to be allowed, has been convicted in the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., and sentenced to eighteen months'

Mack E. Johnson of New Orleans, La., convicted in the United States district court at that place, charged with having impersonated a special examiner of the pension bureau and collecting various small sums of money for his alleged services in that connection, has been sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the parish prison.

imprisonment in the penitentiary at Leav-